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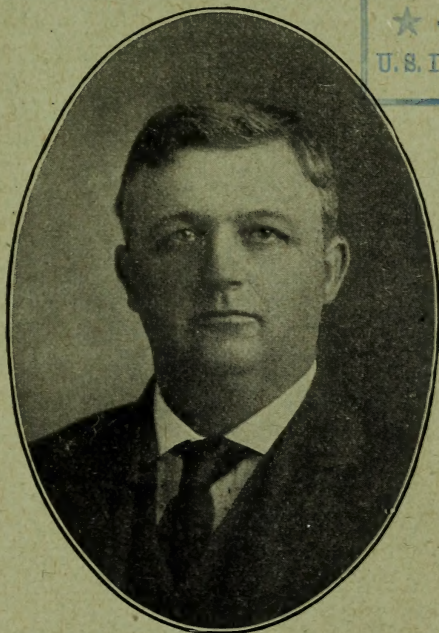
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DIXON'S

Nineteenth Annual Catalogue and Price List of Small
Fruit Plants. A Common Sense View on
Growing Small Fruits. No Exagger-
ated Stories. Deals only in
Plain Facts. & & &

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Spring
1906

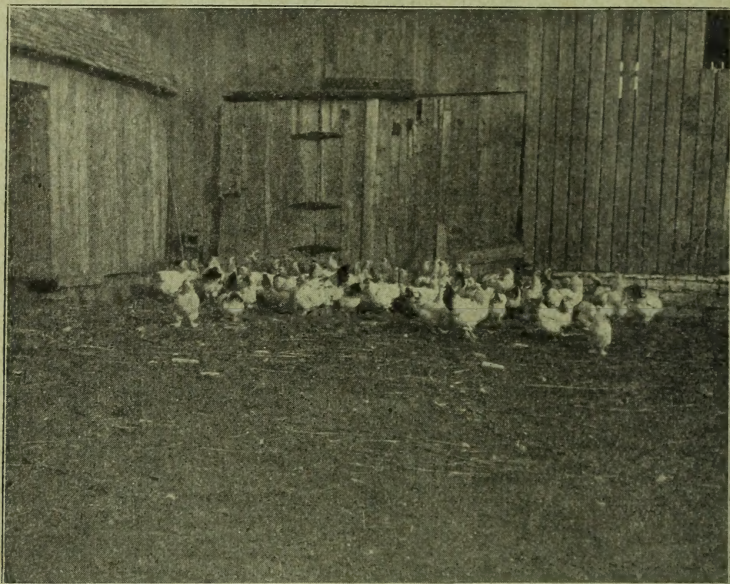
Strawberries are Our Specialty

We Make Them Profitable and so Can You

F. W. DIXON, Holton, Ks.

Light Brahmas

For twenty years or more we have been breeding Light Brahmas. We have not made a specialty of poultry breeding, but we have found it profitable to keep some poultry, as every farmer or any one who owns any land finds it so. Our trade has increaseth from year to year. The reason we think is apparent. We send out only good birds, and in all our experience we have had but one dissatisfied customer. We keep no other breed on our farms, and the two pens that we keep each have the run of one farm, so that you get the very best there is. We do not push our hens to lay through the winter, as we find we get much better results from hens that are not forced to lay during the winter months. We have a large number of the very best cockerels that we have ever raised, which we will furnish at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, and also quite a number of choice hens and pullets which we will furnish at \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Write for what you want.



A Part of Our Flock of Lt. Brahmas—Photographed Dec. 12

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

Pen No. 1 has the run of one farm. Fifty very choice pullets, mated to three cockerels, none scoring under 92 points; \$1.50 per fifteen; \$7.00 per hundred.

Pen No. 2 has the run of another farm. Fifty hens and pullets mated to three very choice cockerels. Birds are not quite as good individuals as Pen No. 1; \$1.00 per fifteen; \$5.00 per hundred.

All orders will be filled in rotation as soon as possible after they are received. Orders for eggs are packed in the best possible manner. Birds in the above pens are no relation, and we can send birds of no kin if desired.

Address

F. W. DIXON, HOLTON, KANSAS.

IF YOU RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE COPY OF OUR CATALOG,
PLEASE HAND TO A NEIGHBOR.

SPRING CATALOG

1906

For nineteen years we have been sending our catalog to all parts of the United States. Our business to begin with was very small, but has steadily grown ever since we issued our first price list. For the past three seasons it has more than doubled each season, and from the present outlook we believe that our trade is going to be much better than ever the coming spring. Our plants the past season were not quite as good quality as we have grown some other seasons, but for this spring's trade our plants are as good as we ever grew, and in some instances much better. We have a large number of orders booked for spring trade, much larger than ever before. We have tried in every instance to serve our customers in the very best way we know, and believe that we have succeeded very well indeed, as complaints are few and far between. If any of our friends know of a dissatisfied customer, we shall be very much pleased if they will let us know it. Also, if any dissatisfied customer will write us stating wherein he has been mistreated, we shall endeavor to make things right. We believe that this is the only way to build up a large and permanent business.

Our Supply of Plants is larger and more complete than we ever grew. With our increased facilities and experience we can handle orders, large or small, to the best satisfaction of ourselves and customers. The season for growing plants has been only slightly favorable for a large supply, but the late weather was unusually favorable for growing strawberry plants, and we believe they are a little the best plants that we ever grew. You will find in this catalog a number of photographs showing different scenes in our fields. All our fields are planted on new land that have never produced plants before. We believe this is the best prevention of disease. The great question is to get plants true to name and unmixed. We take unusual precaution to furnish our customers with such plants, and it is no easy task when you employ a great deal of help. We have individually looked over all our plant fields, and cut out any plants where there was a possible mixture. It is not every one who can distinguish one plant from another when mixed, especially if the two varieties are very near alike, but we believe that we can do it to perfection. We do not know of a single variety in our fields that are mixed. We are sorry to say that we have not always been able to purchase plants that were strictly true to name. No doubt we make some mistakes ourselves, but in every instance we are perfectly willing to make it right so far as possible, and we want to hear from any of our customers so that we will know where to apply the remedy.

Only Young Well-Rooted Plants are Sent Out, and We Never Dig from an Old Field. With some varieties, if we have a short drouth during the summer they take a second growth as soon as it rains, and some plants will have old and blackened roots, which sometimes gives them the appearance of being old plants. An experienced person will easily see the difference. We want to assure our customers that we never dig plants from an old field. We dig up the whole row and throw away all small

plants and the parent plant. The plants are dug and carefully placed in boxes with cloth covers fastened to one end of the box, which is used to cover plants as soon as box is full, carefully labeled, and then hauled to the packing shed. There they are neatly trimmed, counted 26 in a bunch, every bunch labeled and shipped at once. We find it suits our customers to have every bunch labeled, and it also reduces the possibility of mistakes.

We usually begin shipping plants about March 1st. However, our plants are planted on sandy soil and as a rule we can dig any time, wet or dry. Heavy soil produces heavy plants, but it is impossible to dig plants from a heavy soil in a wet season. It is a pretty hard proposition even in a dry season. We find that our customers want plants when ordered, and that we cannot wait for wet land to dry out, so we plant on sandy soil as far as possible.

Our Fruit and Plant Farms consist of three hundred and fifty acres of the very best land in this section, and we lease new land every year for strawberry plants. This does away with the possibilities of insects and fungous diseases, and at the same time insures No. 1 plants at a minimum cost. We use no fertilizer except sometimes some barnyard manure. Our soil is rich enough to produce the best plants, which we sell at reasonable prices.

Our office and packing shed is located five blocks southwest of the postoffice; not over one mile from any depot. We are pleased at any time to have our customers call. Holton is located in Northeastern Kansas; no better country on earth. We have three railroads, two express companies. Long distance telephone in the office. Bell telephone in the office after March 1st. We have a large supply of first-class help, which enables us to dig, pack and ship plants on very short notice.

Packing is done in the very best possible manner, for which no charge is made. We are very careful not to pack plants too wet, but just right. Do not be alarmed if your plants are a little dry when received. There is much more danger of plants being ruined if packed too wet. If they should arrive in a frozen condition, place them in a cool cellar, and do not open the crates before they are thoroughly thawed out. We ship in crates holding 1,500 to 2,000 plants, which we consider very much better than baskets or any other package.

A Certificate of Inspection is attached to every package of plants shipped.

Mail Orders we make a specialty, and it is our aim to send just as good plants by mail as by freight or express.

Express—This is the common way to ship plants, as there is no delay as by freight. Plants go at 20% discount from merchandise rate, and on large orders to go a long distance we can secure a lower rate. We guarantee plants to arrive in good condition by express. We have the United States and Pacific Express companies.

By Freight—The bulk of our plants the past season were shipped this way, and we had very little lost in transit. Several shipments were four weeks on the road, and arrived in first-class condition. Delays occur sometimes, but the buyer must take the risk. We are on the main line of the C., R. I. & P. Ry., the Northwestern connecting with the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City and other points; the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western, with close connection with the Union Pacific system, and believe this is about as good a shipping point as could be had.

When to Order—Now is the time to order, by all means. While our supply of plants is large, we are almost sure to get sold out of some sorts later. Also it is a great convenience to have orders in early, as then we know something about what we have to do, and can serve our customers to a much better advantage to themselves and ourselves. We will not substitute to planters unless ordered to do so. We reserve the right to send back money for plants we cannot furnish.

Special Offer for Early Orders—Orders received before March 1st, accompanied by full payment, will be subjected to the following discounts:

Orders amounting to over \$ 5.00	5 per cent
Orders amounting to over 10.00	10 per cent
Orders amounting to over 20.00	15 per cent
Orders amounting to over 50.00	20 per cent

We can furnish many varieties in 100,000 lots or more.

Terms Cash—One-fourth with order, balance before shipment, or C. O. D. This is better for you and better for us. Remittances may be made by draft, P. O. order or express order, or by registered letter.

Rate—Six of a kind at a dozen rates, 50 of a kind at 100 rate, 250 of a kind at 1,000 rate. Some send us orders for 500 of several varieties, expecting us to fill at 1,000 rates.

We will not fill orders at catalog rate during July, August and September. We cannot afford to dig plants except at special prices during these months. Many of our customers send us orders during these months at catalog rates. If we fill them they are disappointed, and if we do not fill them they are mad. Whichever way we do we lose a customer. We want to repeat that we will not fill orders during these months at catalog rates.

Prices of Plants you will find about the same as last year. Some varieties have not made the plant growth they should, and this increases the price slightly. We believe our prices are as low as good plants can be grown. You cannot expect to get the best plants for a ruinously low price.

We guarantee all our plants true to name and carefully labeled—all our own growing. We exercise the greatest care to send out all plants true to name and unmixed. If they prove otherwise, we will not be responsible for more than the original cost.

References—State Bank of Holton, Postmaster or Express Agent, Holton, Kansas.

When making your order, be sure to state how you want plants shipped. Orders are acknowledged as soon as received. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time, write again.

Send us a list of fruit-growers in your vicinity, and will mail you some plants for your trouble.

The Strawberry Season, 1905, was about as long as that of the past two seasons. The weather was very favorable for a long season, and we had berries on the table for almost two months, and they were of fine quality. Most every variety on the farm produced a good crop. The crop was not as large as the year before, but was marketed in a much more satisfactory condition. Plants came through the winter in fine shape, and there was not much unfavorable weather during the ripening season. The ripening season was much more favorable than in 1904, and therefore the berries went to market in much better condition. We would not consider the crop much more than two-thirds of an average crop, but as a whole it

proved satisfactory. The fact in the case is the strawberry is the surest crop there is of anything we grow. Again the Gandy proved to be our best paying berry, and the bulk of our profit was on five acres of Gandy that had been four years planted. However, the Warfield and Dunlap were standard for the main crop, with a great many other varieties very close, although we did not grow many other varieties largely enough to know how profitable they might have been.

Profit in Growing Strawberries—No doubt some of our readers have read other catalogs besides our own which were given to telling great tales of enormous crops of strawberries, and how to grow them with enormous profit, etc., etc.. We believe that we grow about as many strawberries for the market as any one, and know a little about how to grow them. Then there is the other man who introduces his variety that will grow four



This Field Next Day After Planting, After Weeder Had Been Run Over the Field. Everything is Done by Machinery that it is Possible to do.. Notice the Straight Rows.

times as many as any other variety on earth, and if you will just plant that variety at \$2 per dozen you will be on the high road to wealth. It has never been our custom to boom any new variety until we know what it was worth. We cannot see where we would make anything by recommending something that was worthless to plant. We boom only those varieties that we know have proven profitable to the planter, and our increased trade from year to year leads us to believe that we are on the right track. The first requisite in growing and marketing a large crop of strawberries is the man who grows them. Any one, however, with ordinary ability can grow one to five acres for a home market easily and realize \$100 to \$500 per acre every year. Very large acreages cannot be handled quite so successfully. Of course, strawberries are like any other crop, some years more profitable than others; but in thirty years' experience we have never

known but one entire failure, and that was not a crop failure, but a failure to get a profitable price for them. A small grower who lives near a town of 500 to 5,000 can easily grow one to five acres with a large profit to himself, to say nothing of the pleasure. Of course, if you have no love for the work, do not begin it; but if you like outdoor work, combined with business, plant strawberries.

Outlook for 1906 is for an average crop of strawberries. Plants were never in better condition the country over. From what we can learn the acreage is not near as large as in the past two seasons. We look for a good crop and good prices the coming season, and hope our forecast may be verified. All our fields are in fine shape and under mulch. The man who planted



This is Same Scene as on the Opposite Page. Photographed Dec. 10, Just Before Mulching. Note the Luxuriant Foliage, Also the Perfect Stand of Plants. This is One Corner of Our Main Plant Field; Plenty of First-Class Plants That Will Grow Anywhere.

strawberry plants last spring will be glad that he planted, and will wish that he had planted more. We can say the same of the man who plants the coming season. The demand is growing every year, and the great trouble is in the distribution of the berries. There are many people in this country who do not get near the fruit they crave, and the main thing is to get the berries to them in good condition.

What does it cost to grow an acre of strawberries until ready for the pickers? After thirty years' experience we have found that \$40 will usually cover all expenses; some seasons \$50, but not often is the expense so heavy. Eastern growers put the expense at \$100 to \$200 per acre. Here is one of the reasons we can sell better plants for less money. Now,

you cannot plant a single acre and grow them for this money, but we plant from 30 to 50 acres annually, and have the best machinery to plant and cultivate them, which reduces the cost to a minimum. A man planting one acre cannot afford to have all these improvements, but he probably does all his own work, where we hire and that saves expenses. We do not know of any plan that can be followed successfully every season. Weather conditions have a great deal to do with growing strawberries, and each man must know his soil and what to do at the proper time. A general outline of what to do is as follows:

Planting—No doubt you have read in some catalogs elaborate plans for planting strawberries. We do not believe in any expensive method. If you get the plants to grow, and grow well, that is all that is necessary. We have used the Nagly Transplanter successfully for three years past, and we have some photographs in this catalog showing the kind of work it does, and if any one can get a better stand of plants by any slow method by hand, we should like to know it. The great advantage with the Nagly Transplanter is that five men with a team can plant four or five acres per day, which saves at least twenty men per day, and with help as scarce as it is now, that is a very big item. We figure that this machine will save its cost in three days. Of course, you must have ground that is free from stones and in first-class condition before you begin to use a machine of this kind, but we have plenty of that kind of land in this section. This machine requires a driver, two men to drop plants and a likely boy to set his foot on every plant after the machine, and one man to get them ready for the droppers; then when you want to plant sweet potatoes or cabbage or tomatoes, all you have to do is to hitch onto the machine and go to work. The plants can be watered automatically, so that you can plant any time, no matter how dry and hot the weather. Of course, many of you cannot afford a machine. We would advise you to use a spade or dibble, after marking out the rows straight. We would advise you not to plant on a dry windy day; do not plant too deep, and be sure to firm them well around the roots. If planting imperfect flowering varieties, plant four rows of imperfect and then four rows of perfect. We have found this method to be about as good as any. In planting large fields, eight rows of each will be all right.

Cultivating—Usually we begin cultivating at once, running a Hallock weeder over the field immediately after planting, followed by a deeper cultivator in a few days. We use a double row cultivator, and when your rows are straight and planted the same distance apart the double row machine can be made to do first-class work. Do not allow the weeds to get a start. However, during rainy spells this cannot be avoided. In such cases you must use a heavier cultivator than the Planet Jr. We hoe them as often as necessary, and keep it up until far into September, and never allow the weeds to get the advantage of us.

Thinning—If your fields have been well cared for, you will have a solid hedge row 20 inches wide by September 1st. It is an impossible job to keep the plants just right for fruiting in a forty acre field. In October, or later if we do not get to it in October, we use a narrow hoe, cutting square across the row and going deep enough to get all the plants in the way. We use a hoe about three inches wide, leaving a strip about the same width across the row. This is the cheapest way we know of, and is effective. On very rich soil you cannot grow strawberries at all unless thinned.

Mulching—In most of our states it is absolutely necessary that straw-

berry fields be mulched. We always mulch early in December, whether the ground is frozen or not. You can easily draw a load in the fields by using a wide tired wagon. It does not pay to wait until freezing weather, as sometimes there is a sudden cold snap that injures the plants.

Picking Strawberries—We have told you how to plant and how to grow strawberries up to the time for picking. If you have much of a field you must purchase enough material and have it on hand before picking season begins, or you may be without anything to handle the berries in. It is not a hard matter to pick a small field, but when it comes to picking 10, 20 or 50 acres, it requires an army of pickers and a general to manage them. We find that girls and women prove to be the best and most careful pickers, although some of our very best pickers are men, and we have a good many boy pickers who are good ones. Each picker is furnished with a picking



This Shows Our Men With Machine Planting 4 to 5 Acres per Day and They Do a Better Job than We ever Got Done When All the Work was Done by Hand. Just Starting on Rows 90 Rods Long. They Carry Plants Enough to Plant Two Rows.

basket which holds six boxes. A foreman who handles about forty pickers is a man who is supposed to know his business, and to know how to instruct pickers to pick. Sometimes a picker cannot be shown how to pick berries, and in such case the quicker they are discharged the better. Others do not care to pick after they get enough to eat, and you had better discharge them, too, and it does not pay to try pickers under twelve years of age, as there is not one in a thousand that is worth what it costs to look after them under that age. The strictest rules must be followed and obeyed and everything must be done with system, or not much satisfactory headway can be made. Each packing shed must be furnished with one head woman, who punches the tickets furnished the pickers. The simplest method we have found is as shown, using initial punches, as there is not

much danger of duplicating them, and as the berries are brought in they are checked up to the credit of the picker. We do not believe that there

Picker's Ticket	F	F	F	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Name _____									
	F. W. DIXON									
	Not Transferable					Date _____				
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	F	F	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

is any improvement on this method, and if ordinary care is used there is no danger of the grower losing anything by this plan. In each shed there are several packers that carefully fill the crates and face the berries, making them generally presentable and in first-class shape. The crates are then nailed up and carefully loaded, to be taken to the station or grocer.

Marketing Strawberries—It is one thing to grow and pack and get ready for market a large crop of strawberries, but quite another to market them successfully. A man may be specially adapted to growing the largest quantity of the finest fruit, and at the same time may be unable to market them profitably. One man will tell you that if you grow a large crop of fine berries there will be no trouble with the market. He may be located where that is a fact, but it has been our experience that if you grow strawberries as large as croquet balls and as solid as Ben Davis apples, they will not bring a much better price than some that are somewhat smaller. Of course, if a man lived in the effete East, where millionaires reign supreme and have plenty of money, it may be all right. But in this Western country, where the average man's pocketbook is of medium size, you cannot figure on getting above a certain price for strawberries. If the crop is poor, the limit is about 12½ cents retail, and if the crop is good 6¼ cents is the limit. Now, I would hear someone say that there is no profit in growing strawberries at such prices. I want to say to our Eastern brethren, or any one else, that we can grow an acre of strawberries for less than \$50, if the weather is seasonable, which will produce from 200 to 500 crates of good berries, and we have found the main question to be to get from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per crate. The greatest trouble with us has been the railroads and express companies. But with all these troubles we have found the strawberry to be the most profitable fruit we have ever grown. We know something about what we are talking, as we have large fields of raspberries and blackberries, apple and peach orchards. One method that can be followed by every fruit-grower is that he can peddle his own fruit and get the top prices, or he can allow the best groceryman in his town to handle his fruit. If he does this he must not allow more than one groceryman to handle his fruit, unless it is a large city. Because in a small place the average groceryman is jealous of his neighbor and if more than one handles your fruit they are sure to cut the price at your expense. We always insist upon our groceryman getting the top prices. We never cut prices because someone else does. We ask a fair price and usually get it.

Varieties Fruited in 1905

Aroma (Per.)—This well-known variety has never been a pronounced success with us, but the past season it produced the largest crop of the best berries we ever grew. It is one of the finest appearing berries when in the box that is grown on our grounds. Every berry is of almost equal size, and holds up well to the very last. We consider it a little shy bearer. It is a great commercial berry where it is successful. It will not stand extreme wet weather. Our supply of plants for the last season was not large enough for the demand. We are pleased to say that we have an unusually large lot for our spring trade, at least 300,000 plants, and they are fine.

Auto (Per.)—As we have stated before in this catalog, almost all new varieties were successful the past season, and the Auto was no exception to the rule. The plant growth is perfect. The plant is very large and thrifty in appearance. Stands drouth or wet weather unusually well. The berries are large and of unusually high quality; mid-season.

August Luther (Per.)—We have been growing this well-known berry for a number of years, and it has always proven satisfactory. Two years ago it was the best early berry on our grounds, just as early as any of them. We think the berry is a little soft for long distance shipping. The past season we sold so closely on plants that we did not fruit it to any extent. We wish to say to those who were disappointed in getting plants the past season that we have an unusually large lot, enough, we think, to supply all our customers. We have never heard a discouraging report concerning it. The berry is large and of much better quality than the Excelsior, but not as good color. It succeeds best on a thin soil, and our soil is entirely too rich for early sorts to do their best. All early berries do best on a thin soil. The plant is very healthy and is a very rampant grower.

Bubach (Imp.)—This well-known variety is a great favorite in many localities. The berry is large in size. The plant is about as sure a cropper as any we know, as we always get a crop of Bubach. The great fault of the berry is that it is too soft and not of very good flavor. The demand for the plants continues large. On a good soil, with a near market, it will pay to plant.

Brandywine (Per.)—In many localities this is the only berry, but with us it is not a pronounced success. The first berries are unusually large and fine, but later they run small and knotty. The plant requires very rich soil, and will withstand drought or extreme wet. Season is very late. Where it succeeds it is one of the best plants. There is a big demand for this sort from irrigated districts, and especially California.

Bismark (Per.)—This medium late berry is of the very best quality and should be in every home garden. The berry is very large and fine, but does not hold up well in size. It is a little light in color, but the quality makes up for that. Plant is very hardy and vigorous.

Bederwood (Per.)—Extreme drought does not affect this plant as much as extreme wet, although it will not stand either extreme very well. This variety does well in irrigated countries, and we ship large quantities of plants of this variety to Colorado and other places where irrigation is practiced. When the season is wet, with us the berry is too soft and colorless. It is immensely productive and of fair size and is of fine flavor. When

the season is right it is a very early and is a paying berry for the home market.

Brunette (Per.)—This is a very large, fine flavored berry, but is not productive enough. If any one wants some berries of exceedingly fine flavor this is the one to plant; season medium.

Barton's Eclipse (Imp.)—The plant growth of this variety is perfect with us, but does not always produce a good crop. In some localities it is the berry to plant, and we always have a demand for the plants. Berry is very large; mid-season.

Ben Davis (Per.)—Originated in Missouri. The plant growth is very good, making large and healthy plants freely. Foliage is of very dark color. We sold so close on this variety that we did not fruit it to any extent, but what few berries we had were very fine. It is very productive, and we have a fair supply of plants. It will not cost you much to test it.

Challenge (Per.)—The plant of this variety has always been excellent, and the crop of berries produced the past season was unusually good. We believe that these are the finest berries that we had in our test fields. Season medium; berry very large.

Clyde (Per.)—This well-known variety never fails to produce a very large crop of fine berries. They run small late in the season, but are always smooth and very solid and well shaped. The great fault is the color of the berry. It is entirely too light colored for a shipping berry. For a home market it is one of the best. Season is medium. Plants are very large and easily distinguished from all other varieties. Makes only a medium supply of plants.

Crescent (Imp.)—This well-known variety needs no description. The demand for plants continues large. The season is early. The berry is a little too soft for shipping, but is one of the best for home market. It is called the "Lazy Man's Berry," because it will produce a large crop of berries with little or no attention.

Captain Jack (Per.)—This well-known variety is not planted in most places, but it is one of the very best to plant in irrigation districts. Our demand for plants has been larger than our supply for the last two seasons, and we are pleased to inform our customers that we have a very large supply of plants for the coming spring. It is one of the best pollenizers. Plants are very vigorous. Berry is large and firm and a good shipper; season medium to late.

Cobden Queen (Per.)—Some of the finest berries that we grew the past season came from this variety. The berry is very large and of fine shape, and makes an excellent appearance in the box. Flavor is all that can be desired. Plant growth is the very best; season medium.

Climax (Per.)—This new variety is from Maryland, and we have never heard a bad report concerning it. The plant is easily distinguished by its fine appearance, not the least semblance of any disease whatever. Plant growth is very good, indeed. And from general appearance we believe that the Climax has come to stay. The past season it proved to be immensely productive of very fine berries of average size, and not running small late in the season. We sold very short on plants the last season, but for the coming season we have an unusually large supply, and do not believe that any of our customers will be disappointed. We expect to plant largely of it ourselves.

Excelsior (Per.)—This well-known early berry is just a little the earliest of any. There have been several varieties introduced that were claimed

to be earlier, but they have never proven so on our ground. The only fault of this berry is its extremely poor flavor. This is so much against it that we cannot recommend it for a home market, but its shipping qualities are the very best. The berry is of good size and color and looks very fine in the box. The plant is very fine in appearance and makes a good growth. It does not require a very rich soil, as the plants are likely to get too thick. There is one thing in its favor, the berries are always marketed at a good price before the other varieties are on the market.

Early Hathaway (Per.)—This berry originated from the same place as the Excelsior, but is not so early. The berry is of good size and appearance. The fact is it gave us an unusually good crop, but the berry was



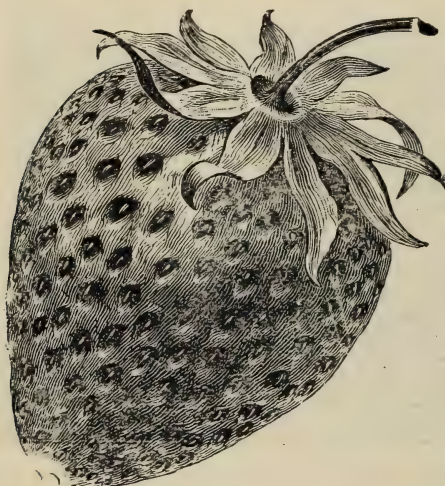
Photographed Dec. 12—A Field of Our Superior Strawberry Plants Ready for Winter; Mulched with Prairie Hay; No Weed Seeds and it Won't Blow Off—20 Acres in this Field.

just a little off in flavor. The plant growth is of the very best, and we believe that it will pay any berry grower to give it a trial.

Early Beauty (Per.)—This variety produces a very large crop of medium sized berries, that hold up well until the last. Not as early as several other varieties.

Gandy (Per.)—Again this most popular variety has proven to be our most profitable berry. It is very seldom that the Gandy fails to produce a profitable crop. Its extreme lateness brings it into the market after all other varieties are done. The berry is very large in size and looks well in the box, and the flavor is as good as any and better than a great many others. We had an old field of Gandy this year that had no attention whatever that produced 150 crates of fine berries per acre. Many quarts of these berries

could be found, and not over twenty berries were required to fill a box. Now, it might not be well for us to tell just how these berries were grown, but the season before this immediately after the berries were picked this field was mowed over and no other cultivation being given except late in the fall it was rowed out with a Clark's Cutaway with three discs on a side. We did this to make paths for the pickers. The fact is that the Gandy will stand this kind of treatment better than any other variety we know. This will be hard on some who grow pedigree plants, but we will put up our Gandy plants against any other plant on earth. Of course, we would not advise any one to take a plant from an old field like this to transplant. In this age of progress we hear much of pedigreed plants. The fact in the case is that progressive fruit growers are looking for something better, but at the same time it must be practical. We believe nowhere in this catalog will you find any fool argument to get suckers to bite. We believe in applying common sense to the strawberry business. We are writing this for the amateurs—the man who has been there needs no advice.



Glen Mary (Per.)—Of all large berries this is the largest, and is of fine appearance and of the best flavor. The plant is an extremely large one and is a good grower. It is planted largely in irrigated districts. It is not a favorite, because it is a little shy bearer, but if you want a large, fine berry, plant a few Glen Mary.

Gibson (Per.)—The plant of this well-known variety is all that can be desired, and makes a very excellent appearance in the field. The crop of berries the past season was very good. Berries large and of fine appearance. In many localities this is largely planted. Season medium.

Haverland (Imp.)—In many places this is the berry to plant. The one fault of this berry is that their stems will not hold the berry up, and they are so close to the

ground that during the wet season they rot before they ripen. The berry is very large. It is a first-class berry if you do not have far to ship; mid-season.

Hero (Per.)—Here is a plant that is unexcelled in fine appearance, and there is no variety on our grounds that makes a better plant. Last season the crop was not very large, but the berry was of good appearance, and of the finest flavor; season medium to late.

Howell (Per.)—This early berry is from Virginia. The plant growth was not the best for us. The berries were very early the past season and of good size. It may pay you to try it.

Isabella (Per.)—Never fails to produce a good crop of berries. Berry is of good size and of fine color and makes a very fine appearance in the box. Wet or dry, this variety produces a good crop. Season medium.

Irwin (Per.)—This new variety gave us our first crop this season. Berries were good; fine color and of the best flavor. Very prolific. Plant growth is unusually good, and plant is very healthy. Mid-season.

Johnson's Early (Per.)—The past season the crop of this well-known berry was good. It is as early as some others and the berry is of good size and uniform. The plant growth is very good and foliage dark and healthy.

Kansas (Per.)—This very late variety may succeed in some localities, but the longer we grow it the less it does for us. The plant growth is perfect, but we have never been able to get a crop of berries that amounted to much. On some other soil it may prove to be the best.

Klondike (Per.)—This berry is proving to be one of the most profitable with southern growers, and they plant it very largely. With us it has been a failure. The season is early to late, and berries continue to ripen even later than the latest Gandys. The fruit is large and regular in form and is a very good shipper.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—This is the leading berry of the South. The plant growth is most excellent, but for some reason it is not productive. We believe that our soil is too rich for it. The season is very early and the berry is of good size and regular in form and very good shape. We have a large lot of plants of this variety, but do not believe that we will have enough for our Southern trade. Would advise our Southern customers to get their orders in early.



Lester Lovett (Per.)—After several years' trial we find that this is identical with the Gandy.

Louis Hubach (Per.)—This is another variety of Arkansas origin. Cross of a Lady Thompson and a Warfield, and shows parentage of both. The berry is as large as the Lady Thompson, but it is not as productive as the Warfield. However, here is one of the early berries that is worthy of a trial.

Lovett (Per.)—An early berry which under favorable conditions is one of the best. The berry is of good size and very regular in form, which makes them have a fine appearance in the box. Plant growth is perfect. Foliage very healthy.

Lyon (Imp.)—In the berry and plant this variety resembles the Dunlap, except that the blossom is imperfect. The past season we believe that it was a little more productive than the Dunlap, but this might be due to a little better location. It will pay you to give it a trial.

Marshall (Per.)—Here is a large plant that produces a large berry of fine flavor, but there is not enough of them. It does well where it can be irrigated, and our customers from irrigated countries buy largely of it. Season medium.

Michel's Early (Per.)—This is a strictly Southern variety for poor soil, as it positively will not produce a crop on our rich soil. We grow it

for plants only. Where we had some left over the past season there were a few good berries, and they were very nice, and of the best flavor. Season is very early.

Mele (Imp.)—This plant and berry is of the Warfield type only it is a more productive berry. The fact is it was the only variety in our fields that produced a perfect crop the past season. The great fault is with the color of the berry, which is too light; it is also a little soft. Season medium.

Monitor (Per.)—Plant and shape of this berry much resemble the Captain Jack, but the berry is not much for color. It may pay you to try them.

Marie (Imp.)—This was our second year with this variety. The berries are of very large size and made a fine appearance in the box, but they dwindled in size until the last berries were very small. With all its faults it produces a large crop of berries of bright crimson color. It ripens medium and has got to be watched or it will set too thickly in the row. Plant some Marie.

Mrs. Mark Hanna (Per.)—We were agreeably surprised by the behavior of this plant last season. The plant growth was all right. The berries were as nice as we could wish to see. The berry is very large, the largest in existence. Mid-season. It will pay you to give it a trial.

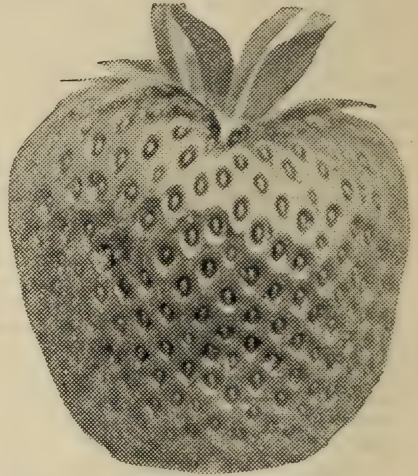
Mark Hanna (Imp.)—While the plant growth of this variety is better than Mrs. Mark Hanna, it did not prove to be as good a producer. The berries are large and firm.

Midnight (Per.)—The very latest berries we picked were of this variety. They were of nice size, but the plants did not seem to be so productive. Plant growth is good and foliage is very dark and healthy and makes plenty of plants. It will not cost our customers much to try it.

Mexican (Per.)—We grow this variety for our California trade. It is a failure here, but makes a good growth of plants.

Morning Star (Per.)—This variety originated in New Jersey. The plant growth is perfect with us. We were so closely sold on plants that we did not fruit it to any extent the past season. What few berries we had were of large size and of fine shape, and good flavor and good color. They were about as large as Gandy, and of the highest quality and very firm. We are very favorably impressed with this new variety, and it will not cost you much to give it a trial.

New York (Per.)—The demand for plants of this variety shows that it is not a failure everywhere. The plant growth is very good, making a very large plant, but not many of them, and the foliage is heavy and



healthy. The past season the fruit was very large and of good flavor, and it was a fine looking berry in every respect. Mid-season.

Nick Ohmer (Per.)—This variety is very popular in many localities, but with us it has never proven a success. Plant growth is all that could be desired. The foliage is very dark and healthy and the berry is very large and uniform. It requires a heavy soil to do best. Season late.

Oom Paul (Per.)—This berry was introduced as the largest of them all. We have fruited it now for two seasons, and it was not a very great success. It makes few runners and the plant is very large and healthy. It begins to ripen its berry tolerably early. There is a fair demand for plants, and we think that it succeeds well in some localities.

Palmer (Per.)—This variety was introduced to be a week earlier than any other variety, but it is not. The fact is, it comes as near being a failure as any variety we ever grew. The plant growth is perfect, but it does not make any berries. We have plenty of plants, and you can test it for very little money.



Parson's Beauty (Per.)—This is certainly a very beautiful berry, large and of even size, and productive. The season is medium. The plant growth is perfect, making plenty of very large plants that are perfectly healthy. It may not prove to be quite such a yielder as some other varieties, but it is one of the varieties that will pay you to test.

Parker Earle (Per.)—This well-known variety makes very few plants of large size. This is one of the very best. The soil must be very rich, but not too heavy, and plenty of moisture must be furnished. You must give it a trial before you can tell if it will succeed on your

soil. The berry is large and of uniform size, and sometimes it runs very small late in the season. Midseason.

Phillip's Seedling (Per.)—This variety proved a surprise to us the past season, as it gave an immense crop of large, fine berries of uniform size, which held up well toward the last of the season. The plant growth is not the very best; foliage is very healthy. We believe that it will pay most of our customers to test Phillip's Seedling.

Rough Rider (Per.)—We have fruited this variety for four years, and every year it has been a failure. Plant growth is good enough. In some localities it is said to succeed. It has been widely advertised and the demand for plants is good is the only reason we grow it. Season very late.

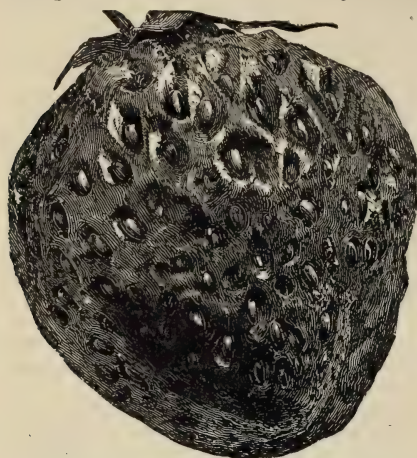
Robinson (Per.)—This very late variety is one of the best pollenizers, and we recommend it as an excellent berry for home use and home market. We have never had a failure of Robinson. The past year was no exception to the rule. The berry is very large and of the finest flavor.

Ridgeway (Per.)—This well-known late variety always gives a good crop, and the past season was no exception to the rule. The fact is we never knew of an entire failure of the Ridgeway. The only fault is the first berries of the season are very large, and they run pretty small late in the season, but they are always smooth and of good shape.

Splendid (Per.)—This well-known variety needs no booming. We always get a good crop of Splendid. The berry is of large size and makes a fine appearance in the box, being of a bright crimson color. Sometimes

of a wet season the appearance of the berry is not the best, but for home use that makes little difference. Would advise planters who are planting for a near market to plant Splendid. Plant growth is the very best and the foliage is healthy; season medium.

Staples (Per.)—This is one of the best early berries. The berry is large, but it is a little too dark to make the best appearance in the box. The plant is a good grower, healthy and productive.



Senator Dunlap (Per.)—This is the berry of all berries. If we were confined to a single berry it would be the Senator Dunlap. We have little doubt but what it is the very best berry in existence. Its one great fault is that the berries are inclined to ripen on one side. The plant and growth of the berry is very much like the Warfield. The plant is better and the berry a little larger than the Warfield, and has the advantage of being a perfect flowering variety. In the season of 1904, rows 65 rods long would produce 300 boxes at a single picking, and in many instances the berries were as large as Gandy and of uniform size, and held up until the last of the season. Our soil was very rich creek bottom, inclined to gumbo

in places. Gumbo soil will produce the most berries when conditions are favorable.

Star (Per.)—We grow this variety to supply some of our customers who must have it or Sharpless; just the same thing as Sharpless.

Saunders (Per.)—In many of the irrigated countries this variety is planted largely. The past season it bore an immense crop of large berries. The fact is, we never knew of an entire failure of Saunders. The berry lies so close to the ground that it is inclined to rot during a wet season. The plant growth is as good as can be desired.

Stayman (Per.)—There is no better berry for the home market than the Stayman. Its plant growth is of the Crescent type, but the berry is much better. It has not been boomed very much, and not even planted very much. The long fruit stems hold the fruit up from the ground. Its one fault is that the berry is hard to pick because the stem is easily separated from the berry.

Sample (Imp.)—In a great many places this late berry is the leading sort. As a general thing it seems to be better with us than the Aroma. It seems to be partial to good soil and good cultivation. Will not succeed on sandy soil. The plant is very large and unusually healthy and always gives satisfaction. The berry is very large and regular, and makes a fine appearance in the box.

Stahelin (Imp.)—We sold so close on plants on this variety this season that we did not fruit it. It originated in Michigan. The plant is a good grower and healthy color. The fruit is long stemmed and medium in size. Season early.

Sutherland (Imp.)—We were agreeably surprised by the behavior of this variety on our grounds the past season. It yielded an abundance of

very large berries of the best color and of good flavor. The foliage is very dark and healthy, and the plants make a good many runners. Holds up its size well to the end of the season, and seems to keep well after picking. The berry is a bright red to the center and of fair quality. We believe that it will pay all our customers to give this variety a trial.



Texas (Per.)—We fruited this extra early berry two years. It was introduced as the earliest of all, but it has not proven to be any earlier than some other varieties. The past season it produced a good crop of very fine berries. Our soil is a little too rich for it to do its best. It is very large and even in size, very firm and a good shipper. As this variety originated in the South, no doubt it is a success on lighter soil, as many of our Southern Customers will testify.

Tennessee Prolific (Per.)—This early berry is of large size and very productive. The past season the crop was simply immense, and the berries gave a very fine appearance in the box; firm and a good shipper. The plant growth is the best and the foliage is very dark and healthy.

Thompson's Early (Per.)—We find this variety identical with Michel's Early. We bought plants of the originator, and no doubt they are true to name.

Uncle Jim (Per.)—The plant growth of this variety is perfect and is unusually large and very healthy. On our own fields we sold so close on this variety as not to fruit it, but a neighbor had quite a planting and we believe that about as fine berries as we saw on our market were berries that came from this variety. It seems to succeed in a large number of localities, as the demand for plants is good from all parts of the country. We believe this new variety has come to stay. The berry is very large and oblong, very firm; season medium. Be sure to plant some Uncle Jim.

Uncle Sam (Per.)—The plant of this well-known variety is only a moderate grower, but it is healthy. Berry is very large. Claimed to be as large as the Bubach. Ripens with that well-known variety. It may pay you to test it.

Wolverton (Per.)—This variety succeeds well over a large part of the country, as the demand for plants is always good. The crop the past season was very good. The berries were of large size and made a fine appearance in the box. One fault of the berry is that the fruit stalks are so short that in a wet season the fruit will rot. A good many of our customers from irrigated districts plant largely of this variety.

Wm. Belt (Per.)—Here is another variety that succeeds well in irrigated districts, as the demand for plants continues from those places. The plant growth is very good with us, but the fruit crop is a failure. We never can understand why it is, but Wm. Belt will not succeed with us. The past season we got a very fine crop of very fine berries, and that is the first crop we ever grew. The blossom is very large and showy and easily damaged by cold rains.

Windsor Chief (Imp.)—This well-known late variety never fails with us to produce a large crop of fine dark colored berries that sell themselves. It will not succeed on a light soil; must have heavy, rich soil. We never

knew this variety to fail to produce a good crop of berries and never run knotty or illshapen. Now we have something for the scientific horticulturist to study. We have grown this variety on our grounds ever since it was introduced, as we have also grown many other sorts. There has been a season when the Warfield and other such varieties were almost a total failure, because they were knotty, and the Windsor Chief, grown on the same kind of land, bore a good crop of fine shaped berries. Some one who wants to sell you plants will tell you that the pedigree had run out on the Warfield, and we only want to ask why the pedigree did not run out on the Windsor Chief? We have pollenized Windsor Chief with Captain Jack, planting four rows of Windsor Chief and four rows of Captain Jack, and we have known a season where the Captain Jack were almost a complete failure because of the berries being knotty. Some one will tell you that they had lost their potency. The Windsor Chief alongside produced a good



This Photo Taken From Top of High Railroad Embankment. Shows a Field Force of Pickers in the Field. We grow Berries as Well as Plants.

crop. We point out these facts to show that the more a man learns about the fruit business the less he is sure about what he knows. It is an easy matter to tell a man who does not know, any kind of a plausible story, and make him believe it. Fruit growers must think for themselves and give everything a test before they are sure. Weather conditions have so much to do with the success or failure of a crop.

Warfield (Imp.)—This well-known variety had no rival until Senator Dunlap arrived on the field, and even now it is superior to the Dunlap in some ways. The berry, we think, holds up a little better and looks better in the box if held any length of time than the Dunlap. It is firm and is a better berry to can than the Dunlap. For canning purposes there is no variety that can compare with the Warfield if put up right by the housewife. It retains its natural color to a greater extent

than any other variety. The plant is small, and sometimes we have complaints from our customers about this variety. If it is small it is hardy, and generally we get a good stand of plants. It will stand any amount of wet weather, but is affected by drought, but will recuperate after a rain. The greatest fault is that it makes a large number of plants, and if grown too thickly in the row you are likely to have a failure for that reason. The best plan is to thin your plants in the fall and you are almost sure of a crop of Warfield.

New Varieties

Almo (Imp.)—This chance seedling was introduced by Mr. Bauer of Arkansas. After he had fruited it for two years he sent it out as one of the most prolific strawberries in the strawberry world. Mr. Bauer has originated many good varieties; among them are Excelsior, Texas and Bismark. He says the berry is almost as large as the old Wilson and of very dark color. It is about a week later than the Excelsior. The plant growth with us was the very best, and the foliage is of good color. Remarkably free from disease of any kind. The price is not very high, and we would advise our customers to give it a trial.

Bowers (Per.)—This is another new variety from Arkansas. The plant growth with us has been perfect. It much resembles many other early varieties of Arkansas origin. It will not cost you much to try it.

Beaver (Per.)—This variety originated in Ohio, and was introduced by Mr. Crawford. The plant is of fair size and very healthy; is an excellent grower, and sends out plenty of runners, and certainly makes a fine appearance. Bright red and beautiful. Standard of excellence for quality.

Cardinal (Imp.)—Another new variety of Ohio origin, introduced by the Templin Company. Said to be the result of nearly thirty-five years of plant breeding. We have grown it one season, and for vigorous growth and healthfulness of plants and general fine appearance, we believe it has the earmarks of a variety that has come to stay with us. We know of one or two parties in this state who have fruited it, and they are loud in their recommendations. Our supply of plants is necessarily small, as the originator would not sell over twenty-five of them to one buyer.

Commonwealth (Per.)—Originated in Massachusetts. This plant has grown only one year for us and is an unusually good grower. The berry is said to be as large as the largest. The plants are very productive and have fine flavored solid dark colored berries.

Captain Peary (Per.)—This new variety is one of the Warfield type. We believe that we never saw so many berries on the ground as were produced on a small lot of these plants in our fields the past season, but they were on ground that was low and the heavy rains flooded them. With all that the berries came to maturity, but seemed to be of poor flavor, and we attributed that fact to too much water. The plant is a rampant grower, and seems to be very healthy.

Eureka (Per.)—We fruited this new variety the past season, and cannot say that we are very favorably impressed with it. The plant growth is all right, but seems to lack a little in productiveness.

Gladstone (Per.)—This plant is a strong, vigorous grower and has a clean, healthy foliage, and is very productive; large berry, firm and good color. Claims good quality. Mid-season.

Lady Garrison (Per.)—This new variety has been highly recommended in the East. The plant growth is very good, very heavy and rank, and has foliage of the deepest green. The season is said to be early and extends

through to the later ripening varieties. Fruit said to be large sized and globular, and of bright glossy red and of the best flavor. The berry holds up well until the last of the season, and from the way it has behaved on our ground we believe that it will pay every fruit grower to try it.

Mead (Imp.)—This new variety takes its name from the originator, ex-president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. It is a moderately free plant maker, but the plant shows an unusual tendency compared with the average new variety. It is a well growing plant, with very dark glossy green foliage, and is clearly distinguished from other varieties near. The berry is of large size and pointed, globular, small end like a hen's egg. Said to hold up well to the last of the season. It is not given to over-production, which we think is very favorable, as the average variety tends to set more berries than it can mature. Will not cost you much to give it a trial.



A Few Berry Pickers at La France Fruit Farm

Mrs. Miller (Imp.)—This new variety is of Ohio origin. Said to be unusually productive, and will last ten days longer than any other variety. Plant growth is excellent, being very large and vigorous and healthy.

New Home (Per.)—This new variety was introduced last season by Mr. Allen of Maryland. It is sent out to be as large as the Gandy. The fruit is a bright red color, and it does not lose its lustre or turn dark a long time after being picked. Uniformity and large size is claimed; said to be the best shipping berry grown. With us the plant growth is remarkably good, and that is the first main requisite of a good commercial variety. Claimed by the introducer that it will supersede the Gandy. If it is any better than that well-known variety it surely is a good one.

President (Imp.)—We have considerable faith in this variety, as it has been well recommended by a large number of expert fruit growers. We

have not fruited it yet, but the plant growth is first-class. Said to bear a long time. Berry is said to average larger than the Bubach, absolutely uniform in shape and is very prolific.

POINTERS WHY OUR STRAWBERRY PLANTS ARE THE BEST.

First—Because they are true to name.

Second—Our plants are from new fields, grown on new ground, and therefore free from disease.

Third—They are well packed and sure to reach you in good condition and prove satisfactory.

Fourth—You cannot fail to get big crops if you plant them and take reasonable care of them.

Fifth—We get them to you early in the season, if you want them. No long wait for plants when you buy of us.

Sixth—We believe in a square deal, and practice what we preach.

Raspberries

It is a well-known fact that raspberries will not stand wet weather. The seasons of 1903 and 1904 were unusually wet, and we never knew the raspberry crop to be such a complete failure as it was the past two seasons. Blackcaps especially were a complete failure the past season, and most of the redcaps also. The only varieties on our ground that produced a paying crop at all were the Cardinal and Haymaker. The unusually cold snap in February, 1905, killed most all of the canes, but they were in a weakened condition from excessive wet weather the previous summer. At this writing our fields are in a better condition than they have been for five years, and we are hopeful of a crop of berries the coming season. Raspberries generally have been a failure and the consequence is that the acreage is very light, and if we are favored with a crop we look for good prices. Raspberries will not succeed on the variety of soils that the strawberry will. It requires a deep, rich, sandy loam to succeed best, and a northern exposure. Prepare the ground well and plant early, or wait until the plant is six or eight inches high and then transplant. Furrow your ground out with a lister and plant in the bottom of the furrow and do not plant too deep. You must be careful in planting raspberries; they are very hard to plant. Large applications of stable manure will pay. We have never been able to grow enough raspberries for our home market, and think there is plenty of room for someone who will take care of this popular fruit.

Kansas—We have as yet been unable to find a better blackcap than this well-known variety. The berry is very large and black. The cane is a good grower and as hardy as any of them.

Older—For a berry for home use this is an excellent one, but it is a little too juicy for shipping purposes; jet black; mid-season.

Gregg and Nemaha are just about the same thing. They are standard late varieties. Sometimes the canes are affected by severe weather. Nemaha is said to be the largest, but we cannot see any difference. Berry is very large.

Eureka—This is our best early raspberry, but it is not much earlier

Sandoval, Ill., March 27, 1905.

Dear Sir: The plants came yesterday in good condition. Thanks for good count on the strawberries. Yours truly,

B. C. WARFIELD.

than Kansas. We would not advise any one to plant them largely for market.

Palmer—This is another early berry. The trouble with the early berries is they are too small. The first picking is all right, but later on they run small.

Conrath—There is only a slight difference between this variety and Kansas; only we think the cane growth of the Conrath is better.

Munger—We believe that this is the largest late blackcap. The cane growth is about the same as the Gregg, but the berry is larger.

Cumberland—This well-known variety has received more recommendations than any other variety of recent introduction. The berry is very large; jet black. Season just a little later than the Kansas. The cane growth is very good, but it drops off all the foliage entirely too early in the fall, and when a little warm weather comes on it starts the fruit buds. We have never been able to get a satisfactory crop, but never have we been able to get a satisfactory crop of any kind of blackcap for several seasons.

Plum Farmer—This new variety is from New York, of the Kansas type. Season medium early. We fruited it the past season, and were very favorably impressed. The cane growth is extra good, and we believe it has come to stay.

Cardinal—This berry is of the purple class, and has been grown so long and is so well known that it needs no description. It is without a rival in any field for profit, whether plants or berries or both are wanted. We will pay fifty dollars for a single plant of any new variety that will excel it. Last season it was the only berry in our fields that gave us profitable returns, with the possible exception of Haymaker. Its one fault is that the berry will not stand up well for shipment, but there is plenty of room to develop the home market for this magnificent variety. The past season it has proven four times as profitable as any blackcap in our fields. Drought or wet weather has no terrors for it. Season late, after the bulk of the blackcaps are gone.

Haymaker—Closely resembles the Cardinal in many ways. The past season the cane growth was a little better than the Cardinal, the first time it has been such. It is claimed that the berry does not crumble like the Cardinal, but the only difference that we know is that the berry is a little sweeter.

Arkansas City, Kans., March 30, 1905.

Mr. F. W. Dixon,

I received my plants today. They were all O. K.

T. C. GILLOCK.

Beatrice, Nebr., April 4, 1905.

F. W. Dixon,

Dear Sir: I received the plants all right. They are very fine. Strawberries were the best I have seen for some time.

Yours,

C. W. HOFFMAN,
730 W. Court street.

Wathena, Kan., April 10, 1905.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan.,

Dear Sir: I received your plants in first-class shape. I thank you for those extras. I must say that they are the finest order I ever received, and they are all growing at this time. Yours truly,

GEORGE SCHOLZ.

Red Raspberries

Red raspberries do not require as rich soil as blackcaps, and must not be cultivated too much if the cane growth is too large. In this section they winter-kill so easily. We always receive high prices for red raspberries, but always feel like we do not get enough for them. However, in some sections they have very large crops and they pay well.

Herbert—Chance seedling from New York, where it has been fruited for a number of years. It is claimed that in hardiness that it easily takes first place, standing lower temperature than any other kind. Cane very strong and vigorous; leaves large and healthy; berry bright red and somewhat oblong. Larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor sweet and juicy. Enormously productive. Will bear twice as much as Cuthbert or Loudon.

Phenomenal—One of Burbank's productions; a cross between the dew-berry and red raspberry, and partakes of the nature of both; said to produce berries three inches long; of exceptional flavor; the plant has done well for us.

Phoenix—This variety is not usually very well known, but it is unusually hardy in the cane. We think it one of the best to plant; season early.

Miller and Turner—These are early berries. The past season they winter-killed, except one portion of a field of Miller, which gave us a very nice crop.

Cuthbert and London—These are standard late berries, but both of them were so badly winter-killed the past season that we did not get any berries to amount to anything.

King—This red berry is coming to the front rapidly as a standard early sort. The cane growth is the very best and very hardy; withstood the past winter very well. Berry is very large.

Thwack—One of the very best reds in the West.

Brilliant—So named because of the brilliant color of the berry. The cane withstands our climate reasonably well, and we got some fine fruit from this variety.

Marlboro—This red berry is extensively planted where irrigation is practiced.

Blackberries

This is the latest berry to ripen and the easiest to grow. If you get the plants started once there is no trouble in having plenty of good fruit, with little care, provided that you have good soil, as they will positively not succeed on hard-pan soil. Of course, it pays to take care of them. The past season most of our varieties were damaged by the cold wave in February and followed by a hailstorm when they were in bloom. The crop of most varieties was very light. The demand for plants has been increasing faster than any other berry. We have sold over 150,000 during the fall of 1905, and believe that we have at least 400,000 more on hand.

Snyder—The standard of productiveness and hardiness. It is the only variety we had on our grounds that proved at all profitable the past season. We received good prices for what we grew, and never received less than \$2.00 per case wholesale.

Early Harvest—This is the standard early berry in the South, but it is

a failure with us, as the canes are not hardy. The plant is a good grower and where it succeeds it pays.

Early King—We think this is our very best early berry, but the February of 1905 was too much for it, and the crop was a failure the past season. It succeeds over a large portion of the country, as the demand for plants is increasing. It is very large and very fine flavored.

Kittatinny—This is the finest late berry, but it does not succeed everywhere. We have had a number report to this effect. Everything being favorable, it is a good one to plant, and we believe there is not a better one on our fields.

Eldorado—This is a very hardy late berry, that always produces a crop. The past season it was damaged considerably by the cold weather, but gave a much better crop than a number of others. The berry is very large and firm.

Eric—This variety is gaining in popularity as the demand for plants will prove. It is late and lacks productiveness with us. The berry is extremely large and fine.

Rathbun—This well-known variety is a success in many localities, especially in irrigated districts. It is a failure with us, because the canes are not hardy. It roots unusually deep; it is not the best kind for a commercial purpose. The berry is unusually large, and the season is medium.



Iceberg—This is a white blackberry that is worth planting. It produced a good crop every season except last season, and the unusually hard winter was too much for it. The flavor is not always the best, but it is good, and is a decided novelty. Plant some Iceberg.

Kenoyer—Originated by F. L. Kenoyer of Independence, Kan. A chance seedling, supposed to be a cross of Early Harvest and Kittatinny, which parentage it resembles in cane growth and fruit. Said to be as early as Early Harvest and as large as Kittatinny. February, 1905, was too much for it, badly winter-killed, and we did not get any

fruit. We think this variety has come to stay, and under little more favorable conditions we look for good results.

Ward—All admirers of the old Kittatinny will want to test this vari-

ety. The original plant was found growing wild in New Jersey. Supposed to be a seedling of the Kittatiny. Cane is claimed to be hardier and entirely free from rust. We hope all that is said of this new variety will prove true. However, the past winter damaged the canes to such an extent that we did not get any fruit.

Mersereau—Of the many good things we have said of this new variety we have nothing to retract, except possibly it was not as good a cropper as the Snyder with us, but the reason seems to be plain to us and that was that it was planted on rich soil and the cane growth was unusually heavy. In such cases we have always found that the cane will not stand as much cold as when planted on moderately rich soil. We think this variety on some poorer soil would have produced a fine crop the past season. Believe it will pay any one to plant Mersereau.

Blowers—This new variety originated in New York. We got a few berries from some one-year plants the past season, but we could not say from these few berries what kind of a berry it would prove to be. We are favorably impressed with the cane growth; it spreads about on the ground in a kind of dewberry fashion the first season, although it makes plenty of canes, and they are as hardy as any of them.

Lucretia Dewberry—The dewberry is gaining in popularity every year, and the demand for plants has been heavier than we could supply. This variety ripens with the Cardinal raspberry. The past season was a light one, but the price was long. We did not sell any under \$3.00 per crate.

Austin Dewberry—This is earlier and larger than the Lucretia, and the cane has proven to be much hardier. We have grown these berries so that twenty-five filled a quart box. We like the flavor better than Lucretia.

Premo Dewberry—This new variety must be planted with the Lucretia to get a crop, as the blossom is imperfect and must be pollenized. The berry is very large, and the season is claimed to be a week earlier. The cane growth has proven to be better than the other two varieties.



Lucretia Dewberry

Damascus, Virginia, April 4, 1905.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas,

Dear Sir: I received the plants you sent me in fine condition. Am very much pleased with them. Very truly yours,

MRS. C. B. DICKERSON.

Enid, Oklahoma, Dec. 4, 1905.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas,

Dear Sir: The plants we received from you last spring have done very nicely. They are in splendid condition at this time. Be sure to mail us your new catalog when ready. Very truly yours,

J. C. HARTMAN & CO.

Folsom, New Mexico, April 12, 1905.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas,

Dear Sir: Many thanks for the fine plants and extras. Will order more when needed.

C. L. STARR.

Prices of Plants

STRAWBERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1000
Aroma	Per. \$0.20	\$0.40	\$2.50
Auto	Per. .20	.40	2.50
August Luther	Per. .15	.35	2.25
Almo	Imp. .75	3.00	20.00
Bubach	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Brandywine	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Bismark	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Bederwood	Per. .15	.35	2.00
Brunette	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Barton's Eclipse	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Beaver	Per. .30	.50	4.00
Ben Davis	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Bowers	Per. .20	.40	3.00
Challenge	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Cardinal	Imp. 2.00	...	...
Clyde	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Captain Peary	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Crescent	Imp. .15	.30	2.00
Commonwealth	Per. .40	1.00	6.00
Captain Jack	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Cobden Queen	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Climax	Per. .20	.40	2.75
Excelsior	Per. .15	.30	2.00
Eureka	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Early Beauty	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Early Hathaway	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Gandy	Per. .15	.35	2.25
Gladstone	Per. .25	.60	4.00
Glen Mary	Per. .20	.50	3.00
Gibson	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Haverland	Imp. .20	.40	2.75
Hero	Per. .20	.40	2.75
Howell	Per. .20	.40	3.00
Isabella	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Irwin	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Johnson's Early	Per. .15	.35	2.25
Kansas	Per. .15	.35	2.25
Klondike	Per. .15	.35	2.25
Lady Garrison	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Lady Thompson	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Louis Hubach	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Lovett	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Lester Lovett	Per. .15	.35	2.25
Lyon	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Marshall	Per. .20	.50	3.50
Meade	Imp. .20	.50	3.50
Mrs. Miller	Imp. .75	5.00	...
Michel's Early	Per. .10	.25	1.75
Mele	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Monitor	Per. .20	.40	2.50

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

	Doz.	100	1000
Marie	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Mrs. Mark Hanna	Per. .20	.40	3.00
Mark Hanna	Imp. .20	.40	3.00
Midnight	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Mexican	Per. .20	.50	3.00
Morning Star	Per. .25	.75	5.00
New York	Per. .20	.40	2.50
New Home	Per. .30	.75	5.00
Nic Ohmer	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Oom Paul	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Palmer	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Parson's Beauty	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Parker Earle	Per. .25	.60	4.00
Phillip's Seedling	Per. .15	.35	2.25
President	Imp. .25	.60	5.00
Rough Rider	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Robinson	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Ridgeway	Per. .15	.35	2.25
Splendid	Per. .15	.35	2.00
Staples	Per. .15	.35	2.25
Senator Dunlap	Per. .15	.35	2.00
Star	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Saunders	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Stayman	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Sample	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Stahelin	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Sutherland	Imp. .20	.40	2.50
Texas	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Tennessee Prolific	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Thompson's Early	Per. .10	.25	1.75
Uncle Jim	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Uncle Sam	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Wolverton	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Wm. Belt	Per. .20	.40	2.50
Windsor Chief	Imp. .15	.35	2.25
Warfield	Imp. .15	.35	2.00

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect blossom; (Imp.) are imperfect blossom.

Prices quoted by dozen are prepaid by express or mail.

Add 20 cents per 100 if plants are wanted by mail.

Orders for less than \$1.00 not desired.

SPECIAL OFFER—100 plants each of any three of the above varieties not quoted above 40 cents per hundred for \$1.00 by express, and you pay the express.

Kansas City, Kansas, March 23, 1905.

Mr. F. W. Dixon,

Dear Sir: Shipment of strawberry plants received in good order. Plants very satisfactory. Yours truly,

H. HORSTMAN.

RASPBERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1000
Kansas	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$7.00
Gregg .....	.30	1.00	7.50
Eureka .....	.30	1.00	7.00
Nemaha .....	.30	1.00	7.50
Older .....	.30	1.00	7.00
Palmer .....	.30	1.00	7.00
Conrath .....	.30	1.00	7.00
Munger .....	.30	1.25	10.00
Plum Farmer .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Cumberland .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Cardinal .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Haymaker .....	.50	2.00	16.00
Miller .....	.25	.70	5.50
Thwack .....	.30	.85	6.00
Turner .....	.30	.85	6.00
Cuthbert .....	.30	.85	6.00
Loudon .....	.30	1.00	7.50
King .....	.40	1.25	10.00
Phoenix .....	.30	.85	6.00
Marlboro .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Holestine .....	.40	1.50	....
Brilliant .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Herbert	4.00	....	....
Phenomenal	1.00	....	....

By mail add 50 cents per 100. Postage free at dozen rates.

BLACKBERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1000
Early Harvest—root cutting plants	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$7.00
Early Harvest—sucker plants .....	.25	.75	6.00
Snyder—root cutting plants .....	.40	1.25	9.00
Snyder—sucker plants .....	.30	1.00	6.50
Kittatinny—root cutting plants .....	.40	1.25	9.00
Kittatinny—sucker plants, extra good .....	.30	1.00	7.00
Eldorado—sucker plants, extra good .....	.40	1.00	9.00
Rathbun—sucker plants, extra good .....	.50	1.50	12.00
Erie—sucker plants, extra good .....	.60	1.25	10.00
Mersereau—sucker plants, extra good .....	.60	1.50	12.00
Early King—No. 1 sucker plants .....	.40	1.25	9.00
Kenover—extra heavy sucker plants	1.00	3.00	18.00
Ward—extra heavy sucker plants .....	.75	3.00	....
Iceberg—extra heavy sucker plants .....	.50	2.00	15.00
Blowers—extra heavy sucker plants	1.50	8.00	....

By mail add 50 cents per 100. Postage free at dozen rates.

We have by far the largest supply of blackberry plants we ever grew, and all our sucker plants are so well rooted that we know they will please our customers.

DEWBERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1000
Lucretia	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$7.00
Austin .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Premo .....	.50	1.50	10.00

Grapes

Grapes require a sandy or gravelly soil, with the very best drainage. A south slope is the best, as they seem to enjoy the sun's rays. They respond readily to good cultivation, but must not be fertilized too heavily, as the tendency is to go to vine instead of fruit. It is an easy matter for any one

to grow a lot of grapes with only ordinary care. We offer only three varieties in this catalog, as they are the ones that have proven the best.

Concord — This variety is so well known that it is not necessary to give any description. The season is late. We never knew of a total failure of Concord grapes if they received just ordinary care.

Moore's Early — This is the standard early grape. Sometimes the vine is not entirely hardy and winter-kills. The berry is very large and of the best flavor. It ripens early enough so that they will sell at good prices.

Worden — This is the best medium early variety. The bunch is very compact and the berry resembles the Concord. Its greatest fault is that the berries do not all ripen at once on the bunch. It is a profitable variety.



	Doz.	100	1000
Concord—1 year, No. 1	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$14.00
Moore's Early—1 year, No. 1 .....	.75	3.50	20.00
Worden—1 year, No. 1 .....	.60	3.00	20.00

Currants

There was a time in the West when it was thought that currants could not be grown successfully. If you will plant in the shade of your garden fence or in the shade of trees on any fairly good soil, you will grow plenty of currants. We have found several varieties to succeed very well with us. They should be planted in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the row. There is always a good demand for any surplus fruit you might have.



Fay's Prolific—This is a very prolific currant, and is well known as one of the very best red currants. The bush and the berry are both very large.

Red Dutch—This is our standard red currant. We have never had an entire failure of this variety. The bunch and berry is not very large, but the bush is very prolific.

Cherry—This well-known red currant has proven to be a success wherever planted. We find it superior to the Red Dutch in many ways.

North Star—This is a very free growing bush, and we think it is one of the very finest currants to plant. The berry and the bunch and the bush are large; very prolific.

Pomona—This variety is the standard in the East. We have not grown it long enough to know how it will behave with us, but so far it has proven very satisfactory.



Perfection—This new variety is claimed to beat them all. It won the Barry Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. The color is a beautiful bright red, and the size is as large or larger than the Fay's Prolific, clusters averaging larger. It is a great bearer, superior to any other. It is necessary to keep the plant well cultivated and fertilized, as it is a heavy producer. The season of ripening is about the same as Fay's

Prolific. Quality rich, mild sub-acid; few seeds. Growth is very vigorous, and foliage is very healthy.

	Doz.	100
Fay's Prolific—1 year, No. 1	\$0.75	\$3.00
Red Dutch—1 year, No. 1 .....	.75	3.00
Cherry—1 year, No. 1 .....	.75	3.00
North Star—1 year, No. 1 .....	.75	3.00
Pomona—1 year, No. 1 .....	.75	3.00
Perfection—1 year, No. 1	50c each	\$5.00 per 12

Gooseberries

We have never grown the gooseberry very extensively, but we have some neighbors who have had great success with the gooseberry. There is always a good demand for gooseberries at a fair price. There is one fault with the gooseberry, and that is that it blossoms so early in the spring that it is likely to be killed by the frost. We have found only two varieties that can successfully be grown in the West.

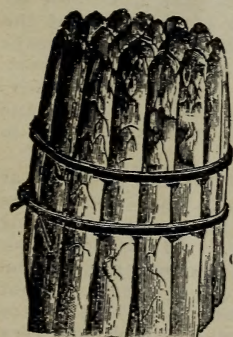
Downing—This is a very large berry, very vigorous and healthy. We have known one small bush four years old to produce more than 24 quarts in a season.

Houghton—The cane of this well-known variety is entirely different from the Downing. Seems to be the favorite in many localities, where it is planted extensively.

	Doz.	100
Downing—1 year, No. 1	\$1.00	\$6.00
Houghton—1 year, No. 1	1.00	6.00

Asparagus

The culture of this well-known garden crop is growing in the West very rapidly. We did not have enough plants to supply our trade the past year, and we sold nearly 100,000, and this spring we have nearly 200,000 of the very best quality 1-year-old plants. Every garden should have asparagus. It is the earliest vegetable grown, and with ordinary cultivation you can have it on the table three times a day during the early spring months. It is also gaining ground as a commercial vegetable.



Giant—This variety originated from imported French stock, and has been acclimated and improved until it is claimed to be the very best. It is superior to the Palmetto or any other variety in productiveness or size.

Columbian Mammoth White—Produces stalks that are white, and remain so as long as they are fit for use. White asparagus seems to sell better on the market. It is a very vigorous grower. It is a profitable variety to plant.

Conover's Colossal—This has been the standard variety for a long time, but most any other variety will excel it.

Palmetto—This variety is of Southern origin and is of excellent quality. Early, very large and very prolific.

Barr's Mammoth—One of the largest asparagus. Makes a good ap-

pearance on the market. There is always a demand for it while the other varieties are a drag.

Donald's Elmira—On our own ground this variety has proven to be as good or better than any other. Its shoots are very tender and of the best quality.

	Doz.	100	1000
Conover's Colossal—1 year	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$3.00
Palmetto—1 year .....	.25	.50	3.00
Barr's Mammoth—1 year .....	.25	.50	3.00
Donald's Elmira—1 year .....	.25	.50	3.00
Columbian Mammoth White—1 year .....	.25	.50	3.00
Giant .....	.30	.75	....

All prices above quoted at dozen rates by mail postpaid.

Eleven varieties asparagus not priced.

Rhubarb

Any very rich garden soil will grow good rhubarb. It is such a healthful fruit that everyone should grow it. Plants should be planted with crown about four inches under the surface in rich soil, and every fall should be covered three or four inches deep with manure. We have both Linneaus and Victoria.

	Doz.	100	1000
Myatt's Victoria and Linneaus	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$15.00

Horseradish

In every garden there should be plenty of this well-known relish. We have plenty of roots that we will sell at 20 cents per dozen, 60 cents per hundred, or \$4.00 per thousand.

Corn

No man in the state of Kansas who tills the soil can fail to become interested in corn-growing. When the corn crop fails in this part of the state, times are hard for the farmer and everyone. A good corn crop means good business for everyone. We are not different from the average person, and have been growing corn ever since we were old enough to grow anything. We have not always found it profitable, but we have never seen the season yet where a person lost money growing corn. It is the surest crop in the great corn belt.

We have grown a great many kinds of corn, but for the past two or three years we have grown Boone County White Corn, as have also a large number of our neighbors. This corn has been bred up for a great many years, and we think it is one of the very best varieties of corn to plant. Our yield this season was eighty bushels to the acre, almost every bushel of which is good for seed. The one great point about this corn is that every stalk produces an ear. We will take special pains to select the very best, and for those who want corn in the ear we will furnish the very choicest ears at \$2.50 per bushel, 10 bushels for \$22.50, f. o. b. Holton. Choice shelled, tops and butts shelled off before shelling, and sacked, f. o. b. Holton, at \$1.50 per bushel, 10 bushels for \$14.00. We believe every grain of this corn will grow. Those who want choice seed corn will find that they cannot find any better anywhere. Address all orders to

F. W. DIXON, HOLTON, KANSAS.



Boone County White Corn in Crib, Grown by F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan.

**If you receive more than one copy of our catalog,
please hand to a neighbor.**



Clyde

Climax

Wartfield

**Dug Dec. 8th, 1905 and Photographed at Once; Every Bunch Correctly Labelled
These are the Kind of Superior Plants You Get of Us.**

University of Kansas

Department of Entomology

Lawrence, Kansas, July 8, 1906.

This is to Certify that the growing nursery stock and premises of **La France Fruit and Plant Farms, F. W. Dixon, Proprietor**, situated at **Holton, Kansas**, has this day been duly inspected and have found thereon no indication of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1906.

S. J. HUNTER,

State Inspector of Nurseries.